

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 174 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Lujan	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young
Fischer	Paul	

(Mr. SCHATZ assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50 and the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative, and the motion is agreed to.

The nomination is discharged and will be placed on the calendar.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now vote on confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 718, the nomination of Susan Grundmann, as provided under the previous order, and that following disposition of that nomination, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Powell nomination and at 1:45 p.m., vote on confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the

Grundmann nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Susan Tsui Grundmann, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years expiring July 1, 2025.

VOTE ON GRUNDMANN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Grundmann nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 175 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Lujan	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Coons	Menendez	Tester
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—49

Barrasso	Graham	Risch
Blackburn	Grassley	Romney
Blunt	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Portman	

NOT VOTING—1

Leahy

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Powell nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jerome H. Powell, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Re-

serve System for a term of four years. (Reappointment)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks, which will be brief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, since President Biden took office, we have made tremendous economic progress as a country. Our economic growth last year exceeded that of China's for the first time in 20 years, and Federal Reserve nominees who have come before the Senate are crucial to continuing that progress. As Americans face rising prices caused by corporate greed, a global pandemic, and Putin's war, having a full Federal Reserve Board has never been more vital.

A few weeks ago, the Senate confirmed Lael Brainard to be Vice Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Vice Chair Brainard has served as a member of the Federal Reserve since 2014, when she led bipartisan action to support families through the COVID-19 economic crisis and worked to create a better payments system that works for consumers and small banks. She has championed efforts to modernize and strengthen the Community Reinvestment Act, a landmark civil rights law to start to undo the dark legacy brought on by Jim Crow and, ultimately, redlining. We saw her tremendous efforts pay off. Last week, all three Federal banking Agencies moved forward with their new, historic CRA proposal.

Earlier this week, Democrats supported the historic nomination of Dr. Lisa Cook, who is a prominent economist with years of research and international experience on monetary policy, banking, and financial crises. She is the first Black woman to serve on the Board of Governors in the 109-year history of the Federal Reserve. She has seen how economic policy affects all kinds of people in different parts of the country, from the rural South where she grew up in Milledgeville, GA, to the industrial Midwest at Michigan State University—one of the great Midwestern State universities of this country—where she built her career.

Dr. Cook is a Spelman College alumna. She was a Marshall Scholar and a Truman Scholar. She studied at Oxford University. She earned her Ph.D. in economics at Berkeley. She is a tenured professor of economics and international relations at Michigan State.

Last night, the Senate confirmed Dr. Philip Jefferson, one of the country's leading thinkers on the economics of poverty. He will be a critical voice on the Fed. He is the vice president for academic affairs, dean of faculty, and Freeland professor of economics at Davidson College. He began his career as a Fed economist. He grew up, as he

says, in the shadow of RFK Stadium in the Southeast part of this city. He served as chair of the economics department at Swarthmore College, my daughter Emily's alma mater. Dr. Jefferson would be only the fourth Black man to serve as a Fed Governor.

Both Dr. Jefferson and Dr. Cook will bring important perspectives on poverty, inequality, and racial equity to the Fed—perspectives that have been missing for most of the last 109 years.

Today, we will vote on Jerome Powell, who has earned the opportunity—earned the opportunity—to lead the Fed as Chair for another term. He has been a steadfast defender of the Federal Reserve's independence, resisting unprecedented attacks by former President Trump to politicize the Fed. I know he will similarly resist those in Congress who see inflation not as a burden on American families but as a chance to blame the President of the United States for something that is complex due chiefly to things that happened before he was President and mainly to corporate greed and global events. Along with now-Vice Chair Brainard, he played an instrumental role in stabilizing our economy in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. He has been a reliable voice and a steady hand through this crisis.

All of the nominees for the Fed have received an unprecedented amount of support from across the political spectrum—more letters of endorsement than I have ever seen for Federal Reserve nominees—from State regulators, economists, bankers, and former government officials, consumer groups, civil rights advocates, and on and on and on.

I congratulate Vice Chair Brainard and Governor Cook and Governor Jefferson on their nominations and confirmations. I urge my colleagues to vote to confirm Chair Powell.

Last point. I will continue to work with my colleagues to round out the full complement of the Federal Reserve—it has not had a full seven members in almost a decade—when we confirm in a few weeks the Vice Chair of Supervision nominee, Michael Barr. The Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on Mr. Barr's nomination next week. We will move swiftly to vote.

I urge my colleagues to support Chair Powell today and to support Mr. Barr's nomination as Vice Chair soon.

I am confident all of the President's nominees will fiercely guard the Fed's independence and will work to bring down prices and, most importantly, put workers and families at the center of our economic policy.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON POWELL NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Powell nomination?

Mr. BROWN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 19, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 176 Ex.]

YEAS—80

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Portman
Blackburn	Hagerty	Reed
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Brown	Hirono	Rounds
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Cantwell	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Capito	Inhofe	Schumer
Cardin	Kaine	Scott (SC)
Carper	Kelly	Shaheen
Casey	Kennedy	Sinema
Cassidy	King	Smith
Collins	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Lankford	Tester
Cornyn	Leahy	Thune
Cortez Masto	Lujan	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Tuberville
Crapo	Manchin	Van Hollen
Daines	Marshall	Warner
Duckworth	McConnell	Warnock
Durbin	Moran	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	Young
Fischer	Murray	

NAYS—19

Boozman	Markey	Scott (FL)
Braun	Menendez	Shelby
Cotton	Merkley	Sullivan
Cruz	Ossoff	Warren
Hawley	Paul	Wicker
Johnson	Rubio	
Lee	Sanders	

NOT VOTING—1

Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will immediately be notified of the Senate's action.

The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2340

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I come to the floor today and will, in short order, seek unanimous consent for the passage of the Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2021. This bill, which was reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee last December with overwhelming bipartisan support, is named after Daniel Aderl, the 20-year-old son of U.S. District Court Judge Esther Salas.

Mr. President, 1 year 9 months 23 days ago, Daniel was brutally murdered by a gunman who targeted Judge Salas for her gender, her ethnicity, and because he could not accept a judgment in a case that she reached in her court.

To carry out his horrific hate crime, the gunman used publicly available information, tracking down Judge Salas to her home in New Jersey and mur-

dering Daniel in cold blood when he answered the door. And after that, her husband Mark also was shot and seriously wounded.

Every single day since July 19, 2020, Judge Salas and her husband Mark have been dealing with the immense grief of burying their only son. No parent should have to experience such a devastating loss. Yet, in the face of so much pain, Judge Salas has channeled it into purpose, embarking on a personal mission to increase the safety and privacy of her fellow judges and their families.

Now, I know Judge Salas well. Back in 2010, I was proud to recommend her to the Federal bench. A year later, when the Senate unanimously confirmed her by voice vote, she became the first Latina to serve on the district court of New Jersey.

After the horrific tragedy she suffered, I made a personal commitment to honor Daniel's legacy through action. I told her I would not rest until we enacted greater protections for those who serve on the Federal bench to prevent another judge from having to endure the senseless violence Judge Salas experienced.

The bipartisan bill I seek unanimous consent for is an effort I am proud to lead with 12 of my colleagues, including Senators DURBIN, GRASSLEY, BOOKER, GRAHAM and KENNEDY. Our bill would prevent potential assailants from using publicly available information to target judges or their families. It is a commonsense measure that would authorize the U.S. Marshal Service to monitor online threats and deter future attacks.

It is so common sense that it was voted out of the Judiciary Committee with strong bipartisan support—I am talking about a 21-to-0 vote in the affirmative.

It is so common sense, in fact, that just, I think, 2 days ago my Republican colleagues led a similar measure to safeguard Supreme Court Justices and their families.

So if the Senate passed an important bill without hearings—without hearings—directly to the floor to support and protect Supreme Court Justices and their families, I think we should do it as well for Federal judges. Nobody made an effort to change that bill.

There is simply no explanation or justification to protect Supreme Court Justices while delaying legislation to protect Federal judges who face the same, if not greater, risk.

No judge in America should have to fear for their lives as they work to uphold our Constitution, our democracy, and ensure all people have equal justice under the law.

Every day that we delay in passing this critical legislation is a day that we delay necessary protections for the guardians of our Constitution and the rule of law.

There are three branches of our government. One of the essential ones is the judiciary. They make decisions